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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

THE Mint Master, Calcutta, in reference to the proposed abolition, is said to have suggested that the Silver Mint may be entirely abolished, but the large engines, plant, &c., should remain for the present, so that they may be used on any emergency. The Copper Mint should be permitted to continue, as it turns out a very large amount of copper coins, to supply, not only the Bengal Presidency, the Native States, and Burmah, but sometimes even colonial and foreign settlements. The Copper Mint should be maintained at a limited cost, and be placed nnder charge of a Mechanical Engineer on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. A native officer, on a small salary, should also be entertained as Copper Storekeeper. A small portion of the Assay Office should be retained, on a very limited scale.

A PONDICHERRY correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* that the local residents, "hitherto staunch and true supporters of the Republic, begin to tire of the existing mode of administration; the constant changes in the Ministry and executive, and now the compulsory resignation of the President, have shaken their faith in the Republican form of Government, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that this feeling of discontent is largely shared in by many of the otuer French Colonies." The *Mail* thinks that "probably also it is largely shared in France, which may fairly claim to be ruled by men of first-rate ability." The correspondent is obviously a royalist.

THE *Times of India* has a long article on our Botanical Gardens, which it concludes as follows:—"The Royal Botanical Garden, at Calcutta is an institution of which all Anglo-Indians have good reason to be proud, and the brief history we give above should make our local readers ashamed of the miserable attempts in this direction on our side of India, whether in Bombay or Poona."

CAPTAIN YATE, of the new Boundary Commisson, reached Zulfikar on the 10th, and Kara Tapa on the 15th of November.

MR MACKWORTH YOUNG, Secretary to the Panjab Government, succeeds Mr. Macdonell, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, on the latter's taking leave,

THE latest news from Mandalay reports an encounter with some Kachins near Bhamo. The daka. its fought well, Captain Triscott losing 8 killed and 10 wounded before dispersing them.

THE Tobacco Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce offers 100 guineas for (1) the best specimen of tobacco grown in the United Kingdom, and (2) the best specimen grown in India, the British Colonies or possessions. The samples must be representative of crops, must weigh not less than 400lbs., and must not contain more than 15 per cent of moisture.

THE year 1886 was marked by a very satisfactory increase in the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Province, and the aggregate value, which had fallen from Rs. 73,62,56,388 in 1883-84, to Rs. 68,72,16,029 in 1885-86, rose again to Rs. 73,19,10,281. The most striking features in the import trade of Calcutta were an increase from rather more than 10¾ crores to a little less than 13½ crores in cotton goods, the latter figure being the highest ever yet reached; a considerable increase in silk piece-goods, woollen piece-goods and shawls, apparel, umbrellas, mineral oil, corals and agricultural implements; a small falling off in metals and liquors and a considerable falling off in spices and raw silk. In the export trade jute, gunny-gags, tea, oilseeds, opium, paddy, gram, wheat, indigo, myrobolams, raw cotton and raw silk show an increase. The increase in gram, raw cotton and wheat was no less than 93, 85, and 68 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, there was a decline in rice, hides and skins, silk piece-goods, lac, sugar and tobacco. The most marked variations in the distribution of the trade were an increase from 64·48 to 65·94 per cent. with the United Kingdom, and a decrease from 12·6 to 9·6 per cent. with China. There was an increase in the trade with the United States, France, Mauritius, Italy, Austria and "other countries," and a decrease in that with Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Australia. One important feature in connection with this trade in cotton goods is the growth of direct transactions between Manchester and Native firms in Calcutta. Mr. Samuells, in his very interesting report, expresses doubt whether this movement will continue, and reasonably points to the difficulties of distance in regard to the selection of goods and the settlement of disputes. The increase in the cotton goods trade makes it all the more regretted that the import duties thereon should have been recklessly sacrificed at the instance of Manchester. The increase will possibly be claimed as due to the remission, but whatever profits it may have brought to Manchester the price of goods in this country has not fallen to any extent likely to be perceived by the consumers. Where has been the boasted mutual benefit then?

TUESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

THE financial results of the administration of the Excise Department in Bengal during the year 1886-87 show an increase of Rs. 5,41,557 in the revenue, and an increase also of Rs. 50,893 in the charges. Increases in revenue occurred in most of the districts; the most marked decreases being in Chittagong (Rs. 35,984), Dacca (Rs. 14,830), Mozufferpore (Rs. 9,092), Tipperah (Rs. 7,677). In Calcutta, where there was a large falling off of Rs. 97,841 during the year 1885-86, there was an increase of Rs. 96,617 during the year under review. The increase in the charges was due to the fact that during the year under report larger excise establishments were sanctioned in most of the districts in order to enable district officers to carry out the proposals made by the Excise Commission.

RUMOUR reaches us, says an English newspaper, that there is the very greatest danger of Prince Victor Napoleon's contracting a most unworthy match in Brussels. Like other members of his family, before him, he is rather impecunious, and has fallen in love with the only daughter of a rich banker. As his chances of becoming an Emperor appear to be remote, and the fact of his being in debt very immediate and present, he naturally listens to the dictates of his heart as all the Bonapartes do.

M. DE LESSEPS has asked the authority of the French Government to issue a lottery loan for £10,500,000 required for the works of the Panama Canal, to ensure a passage by the year 1890. He explains the existing state of affairs, and states that he has just been in treaty with the engineer, M. Eiffel, with the object of making arrangements to ensure a passage through the Isthmus sufficient for an anticipated traffic of 7,500,000 tons, reserving for the future, as he did in the case of the Suez Canal, the final completion of the channel, the funds for which he would secure by deductions from the annual profits of the enterprise.

M. DE LESSEPS, it appears, did not hold General Gordon in very high esteem for his business capabilities. Gordon, he told the Khedive, was honest and plucky, but he was hardly the man to regulate the affairs of Egypt. His system of book-keeping was at fault. The chief complaint was that he kept all the Soudan accounts in his pocket, written on small pieces of paper. All that he paid out he put in his right pocket, and all that he received he put in his left pocket. There are many investors in France who wish that the accounts of the Panama Canal were kept with equal simplicity.

A FEW of the reforms introduced under the new Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, are worth noticing. The common practice by which certain trading houses get their names placed, as manufacturers, on goods not made by themselves is now illegal. The term "trade description" is defined under the Act to be "any description, statement, or other indication, direct or indirect, as to the place or country in which any goods were made or produced, or as to the mode of manufacturing or producing any goods;" the definition of "false trade description" is "trade description which is false in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied," and includes "any alteration..... by way of additions, effacement, or otherwise," (Sec. 3 i.); and it is specially laid down that the Act is to extend to the application to goods of any "figures, words, or marks, or arrangements or combination thereof... as are naturally calculated to lead persons to believe that the goods are the manufacture or merchandise of some persons other than the persons whose manufacture or merchandise they really are." Any such false description is now an offence almost certainly punishable on conviction, on indictment, to two years' imprisonment, with or without fine, or, on summary conviction, to four months' imprisonment with hard labour, or to a fine of 20*l.* (increased to six months, and 40*l.* for subsequent convictions), and in every case also to forfeiture of the goods so falsely described.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

TANTIA BHIL.—We understand that the notorious Tantia Bhil and his gang committed two dacoities, on the 25th ultimo. It appears that, at about 5 p.m. on the above date, two men of his gang appeared at the village of Banaghar, and, entering the house of one Madhosa Bania, they demanded the sum of two thousand rupees from his son. He naturally refused to comply and was accordingly beaten severely by the robbers. Immediately afterwards, the whole of the gang, consisting of about 40 persons with Tantia at their head, entered the house. They then got together all the female inmates and ordered their ornaments to be removed by a gold-smith of the village who was forcibly impressed into their service. The property carried away by them from this house amounted to about three thousand rupees. After committing this dacoity, the robbers visited another house, walking off therefrom with property of the value of another three thousand rupees.—*Daily Telegraph.*

A COMPANY has been organized in New York to build a steam engine of original design, that embodies what are apparently insurmountable incongruities in its construction and operation. It is designed to exhaust back into the boiler, effecting a big saving in steam, and setting up a sort of *perpetuum mobile* as far as loss of steam is concerned. Ten thousand dollars have been put up to build the first machine by a no means over-sanguine business man, who is confident of its practical success, and engineering circles are looking forward with considerable interest to the first trial of the new prime mover.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—'A point of professional etiquette has lately arisen, which has given rise to a good deal of discussion. A company, which shall be called Company A, gave a general retainer to three eminent counsel, who shall be nameless. Company B desired to bring an action against Company A for infringement of patent rights, and further desired for this purpose to obtain the services of the three eminent counsel above-mentioned. Accordingly Company B brings the action not against Company A, but against XY, an individual user of Company A's article, and brief the three barristers. The case was referred to the Attorney-General, who decided that they were entitled to accept their briefs. I dare say he is quite right; but it certainly strikes me as exceeding hard lines on Company A to have three men arrayed against them who will probably be acquainted with the weak points of their case from previous instructions supplied by Company A itself.'

THE Will has been proved of the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K. C. S. I. The testator appoints as executors his brothers Lord Auckland and the Hon. Robert Henley Shaw Eden. To the latter he bequeaths £2,000; to the Hon. Mary and Robert Evelyn, children of Lord Auckland; to Beryl Eden Chichele Plowden, daughter of Trevor Plowden, B. C. S.; to Phyllis Marcia, daughter of Horace A. Cockerell, B. C. S.; and to Eric Morton, son of the Hon. Emma Paget, £300 each; and the residue of his estate, real and personal, the personalty being of the value of £12,914. 17. 2d., to his said brother the Right Hon. George William Baron Auckland.

THE Gaekwar in Paris. A Paris correspondent writes:—'The Gækwar of Baroda has come and gone, having made quite a little sensation in this impres-

enable city. A lady who was admitted to see her Highness Chimma Baie gives me the following account of her visit: "I was ushered," she says "most courteously upstairs. Every landing, and indeed every room below, overflowed with servants talking French and English among the native domestics, who smiled broadly on their fellows, and gesticulated freely. On the 3rd story, in a large, handsome, brilliantly lighted room by a huge fire sat the ladies who surrounded the Gaekwar's wife. Her Highness wore a gorgeous saree of rose coloured muslin; her pretty feet were bare, and her lovely, youthful face, almost Spanish in its colouring, was alive with fun and laughter. A necklace of pearls encircled her firm young throat, and costly bracelets set off her arms. She is just sixteen, and has an exquisite mouth and perfect teeth. The other ladies, the Gækwar's mother and relatives, wore dark blue sarees with red borders, Madras fashion; the conversation languished a little until I regained control over my Hindustani. After this all went well, and the Gækwar's wife laughed with keen enjoyment at my anecdotes and remarks: 'Ah, why did you not come before?' said one of the ladies regretfully. Mrs. Elliot then came in, much fatigued, but appeared amused to see how completely at ease we seemed. It was quite a pretty scene, and I was admitted as a great favour. I can see it still; the foreign faces, dark and eager, the blue sarees draped back so that the firelight played on the scarlet borders and the pretty young Princess; her slender bare feet twinkling beneath the pale rose-coloured folds of her drapery, her pearls, no whiter than her teeth, her lovely mouth and bright glances appreciative of my efforts to amuse the strangers in a foreign land. They all appear to delight in travelling in Europe. The hall downstairs was thronged with people waiting to see the Gaekwar, and I heard Mr. Elliot had much difficulty in stopping the crowds of would-be interviewers from gaining entrance.'"

THURSDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE following is from Mr. John Morley's address on aphorisms:—Goethe: "Physician of the iron age." It is only Goethe and Schiller, and especially Goethe, "the strong, much-toiling sage, with spirit free from mists, and sane and clear," who combine the higher and the lower wisdom, and have still to put moral truths into forms of words that fix themselves with stings in the reader's mind. All Goethe's works, whether poetry or prose, his plays, his novels, his letters, his conversations, are richly bestrewn with the luminous sentences of keen-eyed, steadfast, patient, indefatigable watcher of human life. He deals gravely and sincerely with men. He has none of that shallow irony by which small men who have got wrong with the world seek a shabby revenge. He tells us the whole truth. He is not of those second-rate sages who keep their own secrets, externally complying with all the conventions of speech and demeanour, while privately nourishing unbridled freedom of opinion in the inner sanctuary of the mind. He deals soberly, faithfully, laboriously, cheerfully, with motive and with conduct. He marks himself the friend, the well-wisher, and the helper. I will not begin to quote from Goethe, for I should never end. The volume of Spruche, or aphorism in rhyme and prose, in his collected work is accessible to everybody, but some of his wisest and finest are to be found in the plays like the wellknown one in his "Tasso"—"In stillness talent forms itself, but character in the great current of the world." But here is a concentrated admonition from the volume that I have named that will do as well as any other for an example of his temper:—

> Wouldst thou fashion for thyself a seemly life?—
> Then fret not over what is past and gone;
> And spite of all thou mayst have lost behind,
> Yet act as if thy life were just begun:
> What each day wills, enough for thee to know,
> What each day wills, the day itself will tell;
> Do thine own task, and be therewith content;
> What others do, that shalt thou fairly judge;
> Be sure that thou no brother-mortal hate,
> Then all besides leave to the master Power.

PROFESSOR Vambery, thus speaks of our present Viceroy:—"Lord Dufferin is without doubt by far the most sagacious, the ablest, and most courageous diplomatist of whom the England of to day can boast. While maintaining the best relations with Abdur Rahman, he at the same time approaches his enemies and rivals, with a view of securing British influence in Afghanistan, whatever might happen. His endeavours have now been crowned with brilliant success."

THE New York *Evening Post* publishes the following:—"Anarchism is greatly swelling the numbers of the new American party, which, it is claimed, will soon make itself a power in the country. Its members say that the movement is simply intended to support and protect Americanism, to uphold American ideas of law, order and education, and to stop the import of lawless elements and all chance of an Anarchist uprising. The party is also in favour of a period of fourteen years for naturalisation, with possibly an educational clause, and American lands for American occupiers. It opposes the application of public funds to sectarian uses, and advocates the protection of a free school system. The party proscribes no one on account of his religion, birthplace, colour, or condition, and only asks the aid of all desiring to promote the welfare of the country and to perpetuate its institutions. A welcome is extended to all, foreigners only being subject to exclusion, as the party wishes to keep out the scum with a view to suppressing Anarchism."

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

REGARDING the Nizam's offer of help to the Government of India *St. James's Gazette* says: 'It would have been more agreeable to be in a position to tell the Nizam that we thanked him sincerely for his munificence, but had no occasion to make use of it since our measures "to place the frontier in a proper state of defence, so as to ward off all danger from our hearths and homes," had already been taken. There arises another consideration. We have been told constantly—by the scoffers at "Nervousness," by the students of "large maps," and only the other day by Lord Salisbury's Afghan Commission—that this danger does not exist. Russia could not get to the Indian frontier if she would, and, moreover, would not if she could. But how does that square with Lord Dufferin's acknowledgment that a great military Power is advancing towards the borders of India, and that we may expect its frontier to become conterminous with our own before long? We heard that the Afghan "settlement" had freed us from that risk; and, besides, that the Czar had not the least intention of throwing it upon us. So at least says Sir Joseph Ridgeway; and if he is right the hearths and homes of India are not in danger from the Russians, and in that case we have no business to take the Nizam's sixty lakhs of Rupees. Indeed we are left in rather an unfortunate dilemma If India is not in danger, we do not want the money; if India is in danger then we are convicted of culpable neglect in not raising it long ago.'

THE wonderful memory of Macaulay was nothing compared to that of Abu-ali-Sina—the greatest intellect of his time. This young man from whose name we have adopted the name Abyssinia, was once questioned by some of his friends what thing he remembered most of by-gone date. On this the prodigy stretched his memory a little and spoke to this effect: "I remember having once seen the sky with holes in it." The questioners were seized with amazement to find the greatest astronomer speaking of a sky with holes in it. This matter took wind in a very short time. When it reached his mother's ear she said, "yes, there is much truth in it. A mad dog was wandering in the street when I gave him birth and fearing lest he would come and do my child some harm I went to shut the doors placing a sieve on him. The boy looked at the sky through the sieve and found it with holes!"

APROPOS of the Conservative candidate for the Rectorship of the Scotch University and British Ambassador designate of Paris, we (*Pall Mall Gazette*) may mention, in answer to one or two correspondents, that the pretty circus rider in whose honour the famous gold medal was struck in Calcutta was a Miss Victoria Cook. She was afterwards known to fame in the East as "the Empress of the Arena." To have assisted to make an Empress of India is something, but to have created an Empress of the Arena—how much worthier! The high and glorious privilege of handing the golden tribute to the Imperial equestrienne was, we believe, conferred upon Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., one of the most favoured of Lord Lytton's staff. The affair caused a great stir throughout India, and assisted somewhat to increase the contempt that was felt for the Queen-Empress's representative by every respectable Englishman and Englishwoman living in the country.

SAYS the *Vanity Fair*:—'Between France and England there is as much difference as between a man and a woman—both capital in their own way, and neither understanding the other. Frenchmen imitate Englishmen; Englishwomen copy Frenchwomen. Frenchmen drink coffee and eat veal; Englishmen drink tea and eat beef. France has but one religion; Frenchmen are prepared to die for it, but refuse to live up to it. In England we have 365 different religions—and practise them all—on Sundays. French newspapers fill their columns with romances; English newspapers fill theirs with facts. Frenchmen marry their daughters by contract; we marry ours by auction—to the highest bidder. These are but a few and the less important of the contradictory characteristics that exist between the two nations. It is not, therefore, surprising that constant petty disagreements should occur, any one of which might, if not treated with straightforwardness and tact, lead to deplorable results. Like lovers' quarrels what begins in a pout may end in a bout.'

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

THE other day, Field Marshal VonMoltke delivered himself of the following opinion concerning the French and German armies. At a military gathering at Berlin, held in honour of the veteran's eighty-seventh birthday, he said:—"The next war will be above all a war in which strategic science and the art of commanding will play the greatest part. Our campaigns and our victories have taught our enemies, who, like us, have numbers, armament, and courage. Our strength will lie in the handling, in the commandment—in a word, in the head quarter's staff, to which I have devoted the last days of my life. Our enemies may envy us this force, but they do not possess it." This speech, which is not overmodest, does not seem to have given any offence in France; at least one of our Paris contemporaries, after quoting it, simply observes:—"If the opinion of M. de Moltke is correct, let us try to acquire the only quality in which, according to him, we are still wanting." Previous to the war of 1870-71, the French Military Attache at Berlin, Baron Stoffel, frequently warned his Government to beware of the Prussian Staff. His warnings were disregarded. Will those of the old Field-Marshal meet with more serious consideration?

COUNSEL, in a recent libel case having commented on the circumstance that all the witnesses opposed to him had deposed to "half an hour" as the time occupied by every incident referred to, Mr. Justice Field observed that "in the course of long experience he had discovered that the only people who take note of time are those who prove 'alibies,' and they always look at the clock wherever they go, and always enter the time in their pocket-books when they get home."

THERE is no foundation whatever for the report, which has been widely circulated, that the Duke of Cambridge will resign his office as Commander-in-Chief next year. *Truth* says it is quite certain that if the Duke lives he will retain his present position for several years to come; and there can be no question of his being succeeded "next year" by the Duke of Connaught, who does not return from India till May, 1889. Indeed, the nephew will never succeed the uncle unless the latter resigns when a Tory Administration is in power.

WE (*Broad Arrow*) are informed that the military authorities have expressed themselves strongly in favour of the Government taking into their own hands the whole of the telegraphic communication with the Continent. Lord Wolseley, in particular, is in favour of a step which is calculated to check the mischievous dissemination of war news of special interest to this country. To a certain extent, therefore, the important decision come to at Tuesday's Cabinet Council is a strategic defence of England against Englishmen. Under the existing system there is practically free trade, without censorship or control, in Press telegrams from the Continent and to it. In time of war—if such a war, that is, as we are promised before the world is five years older—this form of licentious enterprise would react inconveniently upon ourselves. An officer of the Army will be attached to the new department in Threadneedle-street to act as scrutineer of foreign telegrams, in time of war.

EXPERIMENTAL invalid carriages have been constructed on both the G. I. P. and B., B. and C. I. Railways for the use of sick and wounded soldiers. A Committee to test and report on them has been appointed.

A CURIOUS outrage is reported from Lahore. A notorious bad character, named Kashi Ram, was taken before the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Kennedy, charged with a theft from the house of a Small Cause Court Judge. Mr. Kennedy found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. When sentence was being passed, the prisoner took a stone, which he had concealed in his clothes, and threw it with great force, and struck Mr. Kennedy full in the face, causing a somewhat severe wound. The question arises, how came the police to permit a prisoner, and especially "an old offender, well-known to the police, who has frequently been imprisoned for various crimes," to go into Court with a missile concealed about him? If he had resorted to the old and worn out practice of throwing his *Nagra* at the bench there might have been some excuse.

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THE INDAIN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 20*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Electro-Magnetism. Magneto-Electric and Volta-Electric Induction.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
December 17*th*, 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1887.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN.

LORD DUFFERIN returned to Calcutta on Saturday evening, after nine months' absence, and we welcome his Lordship back with sentiments of lively respect and pleasure. Although the recent vice-regal autumnal tour was planned on a simple scale without the usual pomp and grandeur, it proved in effect a triumphal procession throughout. Wherever the Viceroy went, His Excellency was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and joy. Whether in British or in feudatory States the vice-regal visit showed how devotedly attached are the princes and people of India to the throne and person of their beloved and gracious sovereign. It is true that in their tours through the country the Governor-General and the provincial Governors cannot, like ordinary mortals, see things in their naked reality. Every possible care is taken to keep away disagreeable sights from them, and to present only whitewash to their view. This is doubtless a great disadvantage. Nevertheless, the Viceroy in his tours sees a great deal, if he is a keen and intelligent observer like Lord Dufferin. His Lordship's recent experiences on the North-Western Frontier must have enabled him to realize vividly the vast responsibilities of his exalted position and the difficult nature of the task imposed upon the Government of India by the approach of a great European Power on the confines of Afghanistan. He has learnt much that will be very valuable to him in the conduct of relations with the warlike tribes beyond our frontier. The recent tour, in the success of which we rejoice, was not a mere holiday or pleasant shooting excursion. In the situation created by the existing state of things which has practically Herat and Afghan Turkistan at the mercy of the Czar's Government, we cannot be too careful in our dealings with the races who hold what General Sir John Adge aptly calls "the outwork of India." The maintenance of friendly relations with these races is of vital importance. They are notoriously suspicious, and look upon all measures and proceedings of our Government affecting them with feelings of profound mistrust. They watch jealously the passes and roads which lead to their hills, and their chiefs do not show any readiness to accept invitations to durbars held in British territory. Do what our rulers may the suspicions of these people cannot be removed. They have seen with their own eyes that the English originally came out to India to trade and ended by conquering the whole country and founding an empire, which is a theme of wonder to all civilised nations on the surface of the globe. It is their firm conviction that if they once allowed the English to obtain a footing in their country, they would ultimately annex it to their empire. We hope and trust that the Afghan wars have taught our rulers a lesson which they will never forget. We are glad to find that Lord Dufferin is fully alive to the great importance of maintaining friendly relations with the warlike races beyond our frontier. In his speech at the Peshawar Durbar His Lordship said:—"I am confident that the friendly relations now established not only with the Border tribes, but with the ruler of Afghanistan, will do much to strengthen the feeling of rest and security which now prevails in this important portion of Her Majesty's dependent realms." It is needless to say that everything will turn upon the continuance of these relations, and the Government of India should leave no stone unturned to secure it.

The Viceroy's stay in town will be short, as His Excellency will proceed to Simla by the middle of March. By far the most important questions, which will occupy the consideration of the Government of India during the Calcutta season, of course, relate to the financial arrangements for the coming year. The Budget of 1887-88, the reader knows, was the most melancholy and disheartening document which had been issued since the introduction of the Budget system. Although the Indian revenues had increased by three crores of rupees in the two previous years, yet the Government of India was not able to make the two ends meet without retrenching the incomes hitherto enjoyed by the Local Government and misappropriating the Famine Insurance Fund. The situation disclosed in the Budget was in all conscience gloomy enough, but as the year advanced it became much worse. Sir John Gorst, in laying the Indian Budget before the House of Commons, in September last, was constrained to admit that the calculations of the Government of India had been seriously disturbed by increased charges on account of Burma and under the head of Exchange. The Under-Secretary for India distinctly stated that the Burma estimates for 1886-87 had proved wrong on both sides of the account and that the revenue was much smaller, and the expenditure much larger, than what had been anticipated; and that the loss by Exchange was also much greater than what had been calculated by the Finance Minister. This was no news to us as we had, in commenting upon the Budget, stated in plain terms that the estimates under these new heads would break down. Opium, again, shows a falling off. These circumstances have aggravated the financial embarrassments of the Government of India, and there is no sign that the operation of the disturbing influences would soon cease. Upper Burma will be a burden upon the Indian Exchequer for many years to come; and it is extremely doubtful whether it will ever become self-supporting. When Lord Dalhousie annexed the Pegu province in 1852, he said that the English had taken the kernel of Burma and that what was left to the king of Ava was merely the shell. The Government, no doubt, expects that after the present cold season is over, the number of troops in Upper Burma will be considerably reduced. But even this reduction will cause no perceptible decrease in the expenditure, as the new Military Police is a very costly institution. The pay of the sepoy is from Rs. 7 to 9 a month; but the military police-man in Burma gets Rs. 14 per mensem. Misled by the misrepresentation of enthusiastic and interested pioneers of commerce, like Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, Lord Dufferin annexed Upper Burma with a light heart, in the belief that the oppressed subjects of Theebaw would welcome the invaders with open arms. Events have shown how ill-founded this belief was. The day is still far distant when the sanguine anticipations regarding Upper Burma will be realised. Then, there is no immediate prospect of an improvement in Exchange. No body can tell what would be the upshot of the labours of the Currency Commission now sitting in England. Even if a majority of the Commission should declare themselves in favour of bimetallism, which is extremely doubtful, there is no knowing whether Her Majesty's Government would take any steps for giving effect to their views. Equally remote is the prospect of an increase in the opium revenue. The area under poppy in China is extending so rapidly that the Indian taxpayer would thank his stars if the receipts from this source of income showed no further falling-off. Again, we need hardly say that no appreciable reduction of expenditure will result from the action of the Government of India in dealing with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, which have, for some time past, been under its consideration. It had from the first been understood that the revision of the Provincial Contracts would be the main business of the Committee; and the relief to the imperial revenues expected from that source has been already obtained. Any economies of a cheese-paring sort, that may be enforced on the recommendation of the Finance Minister, will have no appreciable effect on our finances.

The question naturally arises, what is to be done to improve the financial position of the Empire? Any further increase of direct taxation cannot but be regarded as a serious evil and a source of danger. The highest authorities in Indian finance are agreed that such taxation is utterly unsuited to the circumstances of the country. Sir Alexander Wilson, in his speech at the last St. Andrew's dinner, said:—"The financial administration of the country must be a difficult problem to those whose task it is. A diminishing revenue from opium, an increased drain on the resources of the country to meet the Home payment owing to a fallen exchange, are matters of grave and serious import. *I trust that it may be found possible to revert to those forms of taxation which, while they existed, this country never felt, and the repeal of which, has not benefited a single inhabitant thereof.* Direct taxation is utterly unsuited to the people of India, and experience has shown how meagre a return it brings compared with the wide-spread dissatisfaction which it causes." The italics in the passage just quoted are ours. Will the Government of India seriously consider the suggestion made by Sir Alexander Wilson? There can be no question that the remission of taxation announced in Sir Evelyn Baring's "epoch-making" Budget of 1882-83, has permanently crippled the Indian finances. We are aware that the Home Government will not favourably entertain any proposals for restoring the import duties which have been repealed. But Lord Dufferin owes it to himself and to the people of India to do all that lies in his power to convince the Indian Minister of the absolute necessity of re-imposing the import duties.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE EDUCATED NATIVES.

SIR Alfred Lyall's address at the first convocation of the Allahabad University, which we only partially noticed in a recent issue, concluded with these words:—"Whatever else may be said of the English Administration of India no one can assert that in the matter of education the English have not been open-handed and unreservedly, almost audaciously, liberal. They have frankly given their best to India; they are ready to tell her all they know; and although knowledge, like other keen and polished instruments, may need skilful handling, although literary facilities freely given may be sometimes used against the givers, the English do not allow such things to affect the continuity of their educational measures, or to shake their faith in settled principles. If our Indian fellow-subjects suppose this to be an ordinary and commonplace political concession, if they imagine that from any civilized Administration they would as a matter of course have received the privileges of independent Universities and a free press, then they have by no means mastered the real state of affairs under some of the foremost European Governments. But, however this may be, for India the English have chosen their policy, and have marked out their path; nor will it be diverted or obscured by any shadow of turning. * * * * I do not believe that this policy will be misunderstood, or will be ill-requited, among the people of this part of India. My experience during the past 5½ years in these provinces, which had a great history in the past, and for which the future is full of promise, has led me to a high appreciation of the judgment and capacity of the leaders of the Native community. I trust the new University will be received by them as a fresh pledge and a manifest sign of the confidence with which we are pursuing a free and magnanimous course of policy." We may be permitted to assure Sir Alfred Lyall and the Anglo-Indian officialdom in general that the people of India are deeply grateful to their present rulers for giving them the blessings of Western education. If the English had done nothing beyond establishing the *Pax Britannica* which now prevails through the length and breadth of India and disseminating a knowledge of the literature and science of

Europe, that alone would have justified their conquest and occupation of the country. By conferring these two great blessings upon India, the English have earned our sincere and heartfelt gratitude. There was a time when grave doubts were entertained as to the wisdom of imparting the benefits of Western culture to the conquered people of India. Many distinguished statesmen and scholars held that the diffusion of a knowledge of European literature and science in the country would endanger the stability of the British rule. But these narrow-minded men, fortunately for the people of India, failed to carry out their illiberal policy, and they were completely silenced by the incisive logic of Thomas Babington Macaulay. A glorious triumph was achieved when Lord William Bentinck decided in favour of Western education. Then, the noble-minded Metcalfe made the Indian Press free—an act which cost him the Governor-Generalship of India. He rightly held that the English are here for better and nobler purposes than the mere maintenance of peace, or the collection of revenue, and he declared in emphatic terms that England should continue to give to the people of India the advantages of a Western culture whatever the consequences might be. Educated natives are fully aware of the fact that in the matter of the freedom of the press they enjoy privileges which have not yet been conceded to the people of Germany and Russia. Sir Alfred Lyall gives a broad hint that although literary facilities given to the people of India have been used against the givers, the English have not allowed such things to affect the continuity of their educational measures or to shake their faith in settled principles. When Sir Alfred said this, he overlooked Lord Lytton's gagging Act and the crusade which has in one form or other been carried on against high English education since the time of Sir John Lawrence. The average Anglo-Indian would not care for the triumph of English civilization, in the country, effected through English education and the freedom of the press. He sighs for a return of the good old days when B. A's and journalists were unknown. He considers it a very great misfortune that the British public does not allow him to gag the Native Press and close all Government schools and colleges for high education. *Pace* Mr. Jones' report on the Gagging Act. If the people of India still enjoy the blessings of Western culture and freedom of the Press, the credit is due to high-minded English gentlemen, and not to the average Anglo-Indian official, who has as an article of his political creed that because the educated natives criticise the measures of the Indian Government and the proceedings of its officers, they are, therefore, disloyal to the British crown. But we must not forget that dislike to Anglo-Indians or to particular measures of the Government does not necessarily imply discontent with the English connection. It is perfectly conceivable that natives of India should become genuinely attached to the English connection, as interpreted by the Crown, the Parliament and the people of India, and yet be dissatisfied with the attitude of the majority of Anglo-Indians. The true position of an English-educated native is that of an interpreter between the rulers and the ruled, and that a party antagonism between him and Anglo-Indian is inevitable from the circumstances of the case. A member of the Bengal Civil Service, in discussing the question, in a thoughtful pamphlet on the Native Volunteer movement, published about two years ago, pointed out that the position of the English-educated Natives is that of a party within the Imperial unity and not that of a foe to that unity. This view of the case, although perfectly reasonable, will not find favour with the narrow-minded Anglo-Indians to whom the English-educated is an eye-sore. But it will commend itself to the common sense of all intelligent and unbiased persons. It has been well said that nothing clouds a man's reason so much as prejudice. A little consideration will show that it is utterly unreasonable to expect that the educated natives should look upon the existing system of Indian administration with unqualified approval and favour. As the writer of the pamphlet of which mention has been made above pertinently asked:—"Can Anglo-Indian officials, above all Civilians, expect to be more fairly treated by educated natives than Ministers of one party are by journals attached to their opponents; and can it be truly said that they are less so? So, too, as regards the many representative non-official Anglo-Indians, they have been slow to realize the changed circumstances of the country." The English-educated natives, from their position, constitute, so to say, Her Majesty's opposition in India. They feel called upon to criticise those measures of the Government, or the proceedings of its individual officers which deserve condemnation. Among Anglo-Indian Officials, the slightest opposition shown to the wishes of the bureaucracy is construed into positive and rank disloyalty. So long as native gentlemen allow themselves like a pack of sheep to be guided whithersoever an influential official chooses to lead them to, they are considered loyal subjects of Her Gracious Majesty. But the moment an educated native shows independence and a tendency to think for himself he is denounced as disloyal. Anglo-Indians, who entertain such narrow views, would believe that the people of India have abused the literary facilities which their rulers have generously given them; and they would, if they could, gag the Native Press and abolish high English education altogether by one stroke of the pen.

SANITATION IN BENGAL.

THE last Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal tells us that the belief entertained by the majority of the local officers, based on general observation, public opinion, statistics, &c., is that the year under review was more healthy than 1885. Of the 45 districts in the Province, one (Burdwan) was pronounced to have enjoyed, exceptionally good health, and 31 average, good or fair health. Of the rest of the districts, one (Hughli) had indifferent health, and only 12,—Rungpore, Shahabad, Julpaiguri, Pubna, Dinajpur Monghyr, Dacca, Nuddea, Backergunge, Puri, Balasore, and Rajshahye,—were said to have experienced markedly bad health. The chief cause of the healthiness of the year was the greatly mitigated severity with which cholera and small-pox prevailed, the latter disease presenting a very remarkable diminution. On the other hand, in the 12 districts mentioned above, the reason of their unhealthiness was attributed to excessive prevalence of cholera, or fever, or both. 'It should, however,' says the report, 'be mentioned that, although the fever mortality was higher than during any past year, the opinion largely shared in locally is that improving registration had no small share in causing an increase in the number of the deaths. No truer indication can be quoted to show that the year was a healthy one than the great fall in the number of deaths in the Monghyr district, in spite of the energetic and careful supervision accorded to registration by Colonel Ramsay. Another fact which accounts for the improved health condition of the people is the generally very satisfactory harvest associated with very favourable ruling prices for food-grains. The bountiful harvest afforded ample field work to the people. It was due to the generally abundant, seasonal, and well-distributed rainfall of the year, aided, in some districts, by the fertilisation of soil following the great inundations of the preceding year. There were exceptions to the favourable conditions above set forth, but they were not many and do not call for circumstantial detail; but there is, however, one fact deduced from the jail statistics, associated with the health status of the people, which should be noticed. It is that, of the prisoners admitted into jail and into the jail hospitals, a very large number is in bad or indifferent health, and that the greater proportion of the jail mortality occurs among these men. This affords an unmistakable indication of the low standard of health of the outside population, generally induced, no doubt, by malaria and the depressing climatic conditions of Bengal.' The theory of 'improved registration" has no meaning unless we believe that former registration was bad and unreliable. If so, the whole argument about increase and decrease is based on unreliable data, and, therefore, not worthy of any attention.

The returns show that, eliminating 1,164 still-births, there were born during 1886, in the 45 Municipalities in which records of the events were kept up, 34,734 children, in a population estimated at 1,650,855 being at the rate of 21·04 per 1,000, against 24·71 per 1,000 during the preceding year. The death-rate in the same Municipalities amounted to 28·68 per 1,000. There was thus an excess of deaths over births of 7·64 per every 1,000 of the population. Well, 'improving' death-registration has revealed a very sad state of things. If this goes on for a number of years, we can easily imagine a day when Bengal will be totally depopulated, and the whole province will be turned into *Sunderbuns*. With these facts before us we cannot endorse the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner that the general health of the province, during the year under review, was exceptionally good. The vital statistics given in the Report indicate that the returns of the Bengal towns do not compare unfavorably with those of Calcutta. We find that mortality from all causes in Calcutta was 26·42 per mille, while in the Mufassil it was 21·04. If these figures be correct, they point a moral of no ordinary import. The Bengal Government is determined to extend the municipal limits, in order to bring the blessings of health and comfort to the suburban population. But comparison of statistics shows, according to the Sanitary Commissioner, that the general health of Calcutta is not so superior to that of Mufassil towns as to necessitate drastic changes which would entail heavy sacrifices upon both the population of Calcutta and the Suburbs. Government may well pause in its attempt to impose a municipal organization upon the Suburbs, which instead of producing any marked good will, it is feared, be productive of an incalculable amount of mischief.

The mortality from fever both in Calcutta and the Muffassil far outnumbers the mortality from other causes. The two large classes of diseases to which mortality is mainly due in Bengal are cholera and fever. But deaths from fever are nearly double those from cholera in Calcutta; while in the Muffassil they are three times as large. The Sanitary Commissioner says:—'The statistics illustrating the prevalence and fatality of Fever in the Province during the year under review in contrast with those of the preceding decade are presented in the marginal table. They indicate that the mortality was higher than during any year of the period with which comparison is instituted; but that the *extreme virulence* of the disease itself was confined within narrower limits than during any year of the same period except 1885. Nevertheless, I believe, and am supported in my belief by local testimony in not a few instances, that the numerical increase in the fever casualties is, to no small extent, due to improving registration.'

Improving registration has again been called upon to account for the numerical increase in the fever mortality. But let that pass. The fact cannot be doubted that mortality from fevers is great and increasing. The question is, how can the spread of the disease be prevented, if it cannot altogether be stamped out. The following extract from the Report reveals a fearful state of things:—'Of the population amounting to 35,073,770, of Bengal Proper, 601,718 died from Fever in 83,376 villages, or in the proportion of 17·15 per 1,000. 1885 showed 588,986 deaths, or 16·79 per 1,000 in 82,326 villages, and the lustrum 1881-85, 582,688 deaths or at 16·61 per 1,000. These statistics indicate that a somewhat larger area of Bengal was pervaded by the disease in 1886, and that the mortality was higher than during both the periods with which comparison is instituted, as an additional 1,050 villages were attacked and the death-rate was higher by ·36 per 1,000 of population as compared with 1885, and ·54 per 1,000 as contrasted with the proportion of the lustrum. The figures given in the Report illustrate its seasonal incidence during the year under review and during the decade 1876-85. They indicate that from May to August or September mortality is least, that it is greatest in the last quarter, while the first four months occupy an intermediate position. In this there is a correspondence with rain-fall and its results. As long as the country is saturated or covered by repeated falls, fever mortality is low, but rises rapidly with the cessation of rain and the advent of cold.'

The question has become very serious. Fever is decimating the population of Bengal. No remedy has yet been discovered by which its progress can be checked. No sanitary measures have yet been adopted by which its virulence can be diminished. No scientific skill has yet been applied to improve the sanitary condition of this ill-fated province. No amount of 'improving registration' and report-writing will be of any avail. People are dying by thousands. They abandon their homes and hearths in the Mufassil and take refuge in Calcutta; but Calcutta also, with all its boasted sanitation, can afford no protection from this fell disease. It is high time that the real cause of the prevalence of the disease should be discovered and measures taken to exterminate it from the province.

STATE INTERFERENCE WITH THE HINDU LAW OF MARRIAGE.

The *Pioneer* gives currency to a rumour that the Legislative Council of India will take up the question of amending the Criminal Procedure Code and the Widow Marriage Act so as to modify the Hindu Law on the subject of marriage. However repellant this may prove to be, there is not much reason to doubt the accuracy of the rumour. The *Pioneer* has the best means of obtaining information about the intentions of Government, and it is not unoften that such information is communicated with a view to sound public feeling. Then we have the facts that the cry for a change in the law has come from Bombay, and Lord Reay has officially demanded such a change. Next, we have to bear in mind that our present Law Member has spent the best part of his public life in the Western Presidency, and would naturally be disposed to oblige his friends there; and lastly it is said that the rumour about the appointment of Dewan Roghunath Rao to the Indian Council is due to a desire to secure his co-operation in a project to which that gentleman has devoted his earnest attention. It is true that the Dewan's support of any such measure can have no effect on the Hindus generally, as he is well-known to be a hot-headed reformer of the true Malabari type, and not above fudging the Shastras to carry out his views, but that would not stand in the way of Government proclaming to the British public that the change they propose has the entire concurrence of a professed Hindu. All this is, however, reckoning without the host. Nothing can be done without the sanction of the Viceroy, and there is no indication whatever that that august authority is disposed to tolerate any tampering with the domestic laws of the great bulk of Her Majesty's Indian subjects for the sake of a few enthusiasts.

The changes proposed by Lord Reay, have already been discussed at some length in this Journal, and we need not run over the ground again. It is said that the official letter of Lord Reay was widely circulated by local Governments for the opinions of intelligent persons, and the replies received are strongly against the suggestions of the Bombay Government. It is not likely, therefore, that the Government of India has been influenced by the enquiry to take any immediate action. Previous to that enquiry a mass of papers was collected in reply to Mr. Malabari's two Notes on Infant Marriage and Widow Marriage, and it was made over to Sir William Hunter for report. What the report of that gentleman was the public knows not; but to judge from an essay contributed by him to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* one would be disposed to think that he was not very earnest about the matter. His grand remedy for the woes of widowhood was the rescission of the clause in the Widow Marriage Act which prohibits the inheritance by the widow of the property of her first husband in the event of a second marriage. The arguments which he used in support of the rescission were very much on a par with those which Indian Missionaries once used with reference to inheritance by persons who forsook their ancestral faith to embrace Christianity. The outcry of the Missionaries had effect; it induced the Government to pass the *Lex Loci* Act (XXI of 1850), but it has not borne the fruit they desired. Proselytism to Christianity has not been favoured in the least by it. Certain it is that the number of persons who have embraced Christianity since the passing of the Act, is much less than what was the case before it, and there is no prospect that matters will prove different within any measurable distance of time. Such will likewise be the case with the change proposed for the Widow Marriage Act. A change of the kind will doubtless satisfy the vanity of those who are crying for it. It will enable them to proclaim to the world that they are a power in the land, and can get the Government to do what they like, and the *eclat* of the thing will suffice for their aspirations; but it will not help to bring on a single widow marriage which would not otherwise have taken place. Among those castes in which deuterogamy on the part of women prevails, the custom of the country prohibits succession to the first husband's property, and it has not in the least prevented widow marriage, and the removal of the prohibition by an Act of the legislature will not serve in any way to promote such marriages. The reason for this is obvious: the castes in question are low, and there is not much property to think of. Mr. Risley is of this opinion. In his essay on the subject of Sagai marriage, in the October number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, he points this out with great force and clearness. He goes further; he observes that while it would not serve to promote widow marriage, it would be an injustice to the people to deprive them of the benefits of a custom which has been long prevalent, well understood, and perfectly innocent, for the sake of a closet theory which is wrong on the face of it. It would be out of place here to discuss the abstract question as regards the right of a widow to inherit the property of her deceased husband, but it would not be amiss to call the attention of our legislators to the peculiar hardship which a change in the present law would entail on the Hindus. Their system of joint family is dear to them, and as long as that system prevails the change in the way suggested by Sir William Hunter and so earnestly pressed by Dewan Raghunath Rao, would prove disastrous to family peace and quiet. Unlike the English and other systems of law, the laws of the Hindus provide that a widow has an indefeasible right to occupy for life the apartments in the family house which she had in possession during the life-time of her husband, and also to get an allowance for her maintenance. As long as she remains a widow this is perfectly right and proper; but let us suppose that she chooses to marry again, and keep her new husband in the same house with her sons and their family, and we can at once realise the evil that would ensue. The house is a small one; it was built for joint occupation; it admits not of partition, and the Hindu law does not permit partition, as it vests the proprietory right in it in the sons, and the dwelling with its kitchen and other appurtenances must therefore remain in common use. The new husband, besides, may be of another caste, or another religion, with habits, manners and customs, quite repugnant to the sons and their wives and children, living not unoften with cousins, aunts and other relations, and they must all be forced to live under the same roof with new comer, or driven out of their home and hearth, because a prurient widow chooses to marry a beef-eating Christian. Such oppression for an entire family for the sake of a single widow cannot but appear as the most monstrous possible. The horror with which we contemplate this contingency is not difficult of conception by our English rulers. They can easily realise it, if they will think that their home may be easily assailed by a stranger, by a Roman Catholic, a Jew, or an Armenian, and they may be called upon to treat the intruder with courtesy, consideration and respect as their step-father. It might be said that in such cases separate dwellings should be resorted to, but as the great majority of the Hindus are poor, or possessed of limited means, it cannot but be a grievous wrong to oblige them to seek new homes in order to satisfy the vain idea that it would facilitate widow marriage.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Dufferin Bridge, at Benares, was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on Friday last.

DR. GURUDAS BANERJI has baen appointed a member of the Bengal Council. We congratulate the worthy Doctor on the honor which has been done him.

THERE was a successful Evening party at the India Club on Thursday last.

THE Indian Midland Railway extension, from Kalpi to Jhansi, which was inspected a few days ago by Sir Theodore Hope, will probably be opened for traffic on the 1st of January.

THE adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University which was fixed for Saturday last has been postponed in consequence of the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy in town. As it is supposed that it will not suit many senators to attend during the Christmas the meeting has been adjourned to the 7th of January next. The meeting of the Bengal Council also announced for the 17th instant has likewise been postponed.

WE are about to have a distinguished scion of ex-royalty in our army. The *Times of India* learns by telegram that the *Comte de Paris*, eldest son of Comte de Paris and *Duc d' Orleans*, is about to come out to India and will be temporarily attached to an infantry regiment. His object is to acquire military experience, and he will ultimately be placed on the Commander-in-Chief's staff. The Prince claims the crown of France just as Prince Napoleon, who was killed in the Zulu war, did claim it before him. He had some military experience in America. The Comte is said to be very young.

LORD REAY shortly holds a grand durbar at Ahmednagar, the grandest that Western India has hitherto held. About a hundred Kattywar chiefs will attend.

SELF-Government in educational matters is making head in Bombay. On Saturday before last the Senate of the Bombay University discussed a Bill, at the instance of Justice Birdwood, by which half the number of Fellows of the University will be *elected*, and form an electoral body composed of Fellows and Graduates of not less than five years' standing. The details are not before us, but it is urged on behalf of fresh blown Graduates that the 'standing' clause is objectionable, and that it is unfair to exclude all but M. A's, M. D's and LL. B's. The recognition of the principle once obtained, the settlement of the details will be no formidable work. Some such system introduced in Calcutta would materially eliminate *apkawasteism*, and would place the University here on a sounder and more satisfactory basis. What Bombay is fit for Calcutta certainly is.

MESSRS HALLET and Colquhoun are determined to give no rest to the British or the Anglo-Indian Government. They have succeeded in exciting the enthusiasm of the British Chamber of Commerce in the cause of the Burma-Siam-China Railway. El Darado will be opened out to them once more, and they like the idea well. But they will not invest their capital for the development of their trade, and raise the old cry of guarantee. The British Government will not be insane enough to listen to the proposal, whatever pressure may be brought to bear upon it. Hence it is not appealed to. But the Government of India, with its supposed unlimited resources, is expected to do the needful. A quarter of a million sterling is the modest sum that is required for the development of British trade in the contiguous territories. The Press of India, European as well as Native, is unanimous in the condemnation of the proposal, and the Government of India may be well counted

upon to endorse their views. But it is practically powerless against the British merchants, as was clearly manifested on the occasion of the sinful remission of the import duties on cotton goods at the instance of interested Lancashire manufacturers. What the British Government itself may be unwilling to do, it may coolly force the weaker Government of India to submit to, lest it should come to grief at the hustings. United Indian public opinion goes for nothing when the interests of the British merchants are at stake. The proposal is well advanced, and we may be excused if we are a little nervous about the result. You might double and treble the Income-tax; impose transit duties on all useful and useless commodities, revive Aurangzebe's favourite *Jajia*, yet, we fear, the Indian Government would not succeed in meeting such extortionate demands.

A CORRESPONDENT from Dacca telegraphs:—

'An influential and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Dacca was held, this afternoon, (December 17) at the instance of the energetic Honorary Secretary of the People's Association, and the public-spirited President of the Anjuman-i-Islamia. Syed Abdul Bari, of the Nawab's family, presided. Resolutions were adopted expressing heartfelt sympathy with the objects of the Indian National Congress which will sit at Madras; and specially urging upon the delegates the importance, among others, of the indroduction of a representative system in Legislative Councils. Following delegates have been appointed to represent Dacca:—Syed Abdul Bari; Khajeh Abdul Alim of the Nawab family; Munshi Gollumolla Zemindar; Babus Basanata Kumar Ghosh of the Dacca Bar, Durga Mohun Dass, Jogendra Chandra Ghosh, vakils of the High Court; and Babu Guruprosad Sen, *Editor* of the *Behar Herald*.'

THE Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison has been elected by the Commissioners of Calcutta to be a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta in the place of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

NEPAL affairs are once more in an unsettled state. Our daily contemporaries have received telegrams to the effect that the followers of the sons of the late Jung Bahadoor are attempting a *coup d'etat* at Khatamandu and have made a rush past the frontier. Jung Bahadoor's party, though not in power, is very popular in Nepal, and no wonder that the tyranny of the sons of Jung Bahadoor's brother, Dheer Sumsher Jung, has done all to bring their party into contempt. So unpopular is their rule that the whole country is said to be ripe for revolt, and the murderers of their aged uncle have little chance of holding their own, if only Sir Rundeep Sing's sons will show themselves across the frontier. They have not yet openly joined the rising; but the Sirdars of their following are reported to have made for Nepal, leaving their families in the British territories. The British representative in Nepal will have a most difficult and delicate task of it in maintaining a policy of passive neutrality, which the Government can on no account afford to have disturbed. Since the above was written, we have received the following official intelligence from the Press Commissioner's Office. 'Information has been received to the effect that Ranbir Jung's expedition across the Nepal border has met with a check at Kalya Berewah. This place, which is about 32 miles north of Motihari, is reported to have been retaken by the Darbar's troops on the morning of the fifteenth, Ranbir Jung's party being dispersed after a skirmish and some loss of life. Reinforcements for Kalya Berewah have been sent for from Katmandhu."

THE results of the recent M. A. Examination of the Calcutta University are as follow:—16 have passed in English, 14 in Philosophy, 3 in Sanskrit, 2 in Persian, 2 in History, 6 in Mathematics, and 13 in Physical Science. The Presidency College leads in Philosophy, Mathematics and Physical Science, and the City College in History. It was, however, reserved for Dacca to lead in English, a fact, which, we are afraid, reflects no great credit on our metropolitian establishments with highly paid staffs, European as well as native. 14 in all have passed in the first division of whom so many as 7 are in Physical science, most of whom are Presidency College men, as a matter of course.

THE Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, as well as his Assistant and Tashildars have been congratulated by the local Government on the regularity and length of their "useful rounds of inspection." The resolution on the report about the Mahals for the last year, however, does not materially enlighten the public as to how these costly picnics have served to improve the Mahals. We have pretty long accounts about rainfalls, sugarcane cultivation, and a variety of other matters following in the resolution, but nowhere in them are we fortunate in coming across what is sought for information. Much of the good work enumerated by the Superintendent could be done without the "useful rounds," and a considerable saving might probably be effected both to the Government and the States subjected to "inspection." The administration does not seem to have been faultless throughout either, and the oppressive forest regulations justly call for mild strictures at Sir Steuart Bayley's hands. The Tributary Chiefs of Orissa are beginning to appreciate the advantage of preserving their forests from reckless destruction, and are in a greater or less degree taking active steps for their protection. The Rajas of Talchir and Hindole, and the Chiefs of Boad, Kandpara, Nayagurh, Rungpore, and Athgurh have now established reserves, and in Dhenkanal young sal plantations are springing up. Under these circumstances it is somewhat surprising to note that no "fresh cutting is allowed in the last mentioned State." Sir Steuart calls for a fuller explanation of this statement, and trusts that throughout the States the measures taken to preserve the forests are not allowed to encroach on the rights and privileges of the people. We trust this mild hint will have due effect on the Superintendent. The forests of the Mahals are said to abound with wild elephants, and an important question regarding the extent to which Government has the power of controlling their capture is now before the Government of India. It is beyond question, says the resolution, that the reckless destruction of these animals or anything tending to diminish the supply of them should be restrained as much as possible, and all operations having such a tendency should be jealously watched, and, where necessary, brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor. But herein also the greatest circumspection ought to be observed, and nothing should be permitted having the semblance of "encroaching on the rights and privileges of the people" or of the States.

THE dates for the University and other public examinations have been fixed. That for candidates for the Government Executive Service will begin about the 15th January; for Pleaders and Mooktears some day in February; for the Entrance, First Arts, and the B. A. on the 5th March; and for the B. L. and L. M. S. degrees on the 19th March.

THE Swimming Bath of Calcutta is now complete. It will be formally opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor this evening. The Bath has been got up by Europeans. But what can they have to do with a bath in the depth of winter when they are no remarkable bathers in burning July days?

A CONTEMPORARY brings to notice a case of 'economy with vengeance.' In their anxiety to enforce economy, the Military Department declined, it appears, to sanction a Special Train for the cold-weather tour of the Commander-in-Chief, and the consequence was that on three or four occasions several hundreds of passengers were left back, owing to the whole of the third class carriages having been cut off to make room for His Excellency's carriages. The authorities are quite welcome to be economical, but have no authority to inconvenience the public in this way.

No nation can be great which neglects its classics. It is gratifying, therefore, to note the energy and activity with which our scholars are reproducing our ancient Sanskrit classics in a vernacular form. The *Bangabasi* Press took the lead in this respect, and we have now before us a series of publications issued by Babu Maheschandra Pal, which are of great value. There are altogether 37 fasciculi published, and they include all the leading Upanishads, the highly prized Vedantaic treatise called *Panchadasi*, the text-books of the Saukhya, Patanjala, and Bhakti systems of philosophy, and a collection of the minor works of the renowned Sankara Acharya. Each work is accompanied with one or more commentaries and very-carefully-got-up Bengali translations. The texts are well-known, and in reprinting the old editions the editor has displayed much care, diligence, and discretion; and altogether they are excellent editions for ready reference. The translations are all new, and they are highly creditable to their authors. It is hopeless in the present state of our society to expect that many persons will have the patience and learning to study such abstruse subjects as the books treat of in the original Sanskrit; it is meet therefore that our people should have a primrose path prepared for them to make them familiar with the treasures of Sanskrit philosophy, and the translations under notice supply this path, giving at the same time facility to those who wish to study critically by reference to the original texts. We congratulate the enterprising editor on the success with which he has hitherto accomplished his self-imposed task, and hope the Hindu public will not fail to afford him such encouragement as will enable him to proceed with his undertaking. He is eminently deserving of it.

THE Rev. Mr. Hastie's case must have been all forgotten in this country, but he had a substantial grievance against Mr. Steel, and he did not choose to sit still under it. Driven from post to pillar, from one court to another, now before a civil court, anon before an ecclesiastical one, and everywhere foiled, he at last resorted to the House of Lords, and the last mail has brought the news that Mr. Steel has compromised the case by paying the Reverend gentleman the sum of three hundred pounds, and a letter denying having made the statements or insinuations alleged in the accusation. A great deal of the scandal, which was some time ago created, would have been prevented had this denial come earlier.

THE Chief Commissioner of British Burma notes as a matter of congratulation that the monastic schools of the province, which were at one time the sole agencies of education are disappearing. Sir Ashley Eden, when Chief Commissioner of the province, thought differently, and widely extended Government aid for the support of the indigenous schools. The result then was that primary education flourished, while it is languishing under the present *regime*. It is hard, however, to convince most Englishmen that every thing indigenous is not necessarily bad, and everything English can be otherwise than good.

WE ARE glad to learn that the American Oriental Society has elected our renowned countryman, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, an Honorary Member. No man in India is more worthy of the honor. In communicating the news of the election Dr. Lanman, the Foreign Secretary of the Society, says:—"Permit me to accompany my official letter with a personal note of thanks to you for all your varied services to the cause of Indology. The study of the wonderful antiquity of your wonderful land is growing apace in the western world; and it is in great measure to native scholars that we must look for a presentation of the great phases of Indian life, thought, religion, literature and art, as living realities, capable of stirring our souls, teaching us lessons, and stimulating our studies to true faithfulness. May I not add the wish that you may long be spared to continue your valuable contributions to Sanskrit philology." We heartily say Amen to the wish expressed in the concluding sentence.

IN some of the states of the United States, the pendulum of divorce, which went as far as affinity and disparity of temper, has reversed its motion. So mischievous has been the fruit of the first motion that many thousand matrimonial bonds have to be severed every year, and the domestic conditions of the people are so greatly unsettled that a necessity has now been felt to apply a check. Several societies have been formed with the express purpose of preventing divorces, and the legislature is soon to be moved to intervene. It is curious that while our reformers are moving heaven and earth to facilitate divorce among the Hindus, the most forward nation on the face of the earth, with the full benefit of the law of adult and consensual marriage should be moving in an opposite direction. But how are our reformers to make a noise or prosper if they are to take a lesson from the Americans? What care they for the domestic peace of the community at large if it will not help them to notoriety?

WE gladly make room for the following letter, but we fail to perceive how we were "misinformed" about the fact of Mr. Webb's having withdrawn his motion. He himself admits it. As to the reason of the withdrawal Mr. Webb did not at the Meeting disclose it in the way he now does, and our reporter had every right to draw his inference from the fact before him. The inference was, we now see, wrong. As for the Registrar no one, to the best of our knowledge, had any idea that he was liable to any blame. He faithfully did his duty.

'TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—In your account of last Saturday's Meeting of the Senate you are misinformed in stating that "at the last moment, seeing that the motion would cast a serious reflection on the conduct of the Registrar and of Mr. Cotton, I thought proper to withdraw it." I withdrew my motion, it is true; but only in favour of another motion or rather amendment to the same effect, proposed by Mr. Buckley. This amendment was voted upon and negatived by a considerable majority. Whatever be the case with regard to Mr. Cotton, I do not think that the Registrar can be held responsible for the action to which my motion referred, since he simply followed the instructions of that gentleman in the course he took in the matter.

Yours &c.
W. TREGO WEBB.'

BURMESE "dacoity" hunt continues, and, in spite of all stories about "comparative quietness," the dacoits will yet take sometime before they give the authorities any rest. Dacoities are reported from the Mandalay and the Ruby Mine Districts and on the Irrawady. Ava, Yeu and Chindwin Districts are not free from it. The Magistrate of Meiktala and the Police Superintendent of Ava have been killed. Minor depredators are being captured in large numbers, and it is deemed unwise to confine them *en masse* in the Burmese jails. The life-term convicts have been deported to India, and will be distributed among the different jails. 120 of them arrived at Calcutta on Monday last, and the passers-by in the Strand were much struck by their soldierly bearing and dignified mien as they were being conveyd to the Presidency jail. Libel them by calling 'dacoits,' but the patriot's mark was upon them. The gang included a number of females.

WHILE the Public Service Commission is still deliberating on its reports, enterprising contemporaries are taking upon themselves to anticipate their decisions by all manner of means. One day it is confidently asserted by one contemporary that 23 will be recommended as the maximum age for the Civil Service, and the next day another contemporary contradicts the report equally confidently, and in his turn informs the public that the Commission is adverse to simultaneous examinations in India and England. It is well for the good name about probity of the 'native' members of the Commission that none of the "native prints" think it worth their while to indulge in these idle, fruitless, nay mischievous, speculations. They do well to remember the proverb about the taste of the pudding being in the eating thereof, and are content to wait, however much they may be anxious for the issue.

THE peace protestations of all the Great Powers notwithstanding, European peace seems to be very suddenly threatened. Without any warning or perceptible provocation Russia has suddenly taken to changing her facings; to leaving the East and Central Asia alone, and amassing her cavalry on the Austrian frontier; and Austria as a matter of course has announced that if provocation be given by Russia by any further action on the frontier, she will be compelled to take responsive measures. Any fears that might have been raised by Signor Crispi's interview with the Iron Chancellor, and the Signor's late threatening speech at Turin, ought to have been quieted down by the Chancellor's recent interview with the Czar and his explanation about the true diplomatic situation. But that has not been so, and even the triple alliance of Germany, Italy and England has not apparently much intimidating effect on Russia. Franco-Russian alliance is only a question of time, should hostilities actually break out. But they may not break out after all, and the Austrian game of Russia may be a clever *ruse* meant to divert the attention of the powers from her true designs on the borders of Afghanisthan or Persia, for a Great Power like Russia would not stoop to a mere unmeaning bravado in the fashion of Greece or Bulgaria. But however much she may delude others she will find the Lion ever watchful, ever vigilant, and ever on the alert. It is generally believed that the German papers are exaggerating the affair of the massing of the Russian Cavalry on the Austrian frontier, in order to disguise the diplomatic action of Prince Bismarck, who is aiming at preventing the estrangement of Russia and Germany, while at the same time he is desirous of giving Russia an opportunity of making a voluntary explanation of the affair. Austria, in the meantime, is quietly making preparations, and will take further measures if the massing of the Russian troops on her frontier be increased.

A PROPOS OF NOTHING. In donkey and mule races in Spain it is usual to hang a bunch of carrots right before the nose of every animal. The stupid animals run hard of their own accord to reach the tempting bait, but however hard they run the distance of about four inches between the mouth and the carrots is never reduced. This saves the use of whip and spur. It is observable, however, that the animal which wins the race for its master sometimes gets a spare carrot given it. The moral of this is obvious; to write that out would spoil the story.

THOSE who have read the first of the promised series of letters to the *Times* on "the India of the Queen" could not have failed to recognise in its bewitching style and thorough mastery of the subject the well-known hand of Sir William Hunter. The *Englishman* has authoritatively announced that the production is his. We heartily welcome the treat which Sir William promises to give the public, and from what we can judge from the first letter we think it would be both highly instructive and entertaining. He takes a bird's eye view of British Indian Administration since the days of Warren Hastings, and shows how by successive changes the control of India has been consolidated in the hands of the Secretary of State, and the Government of India has been firmly gathered up in the hands of the Viceroy. His account of the Cabinet system of Government introduced by Lord Canning, of the distribution of work among the different members, and of the active control exercised by the Secretary of State by wire, day by day, over every important matter which the Indian Government has to deal with, is all that could be desired. A financial councillor of the Viceroy once deplored that his lot had fallen on evil days, when the 'Finance Minister of India had become the mere secretary of the Secretary of State.' 'I comfort myself, however,' he added, 'by the reflection that my successor will be only his clerk." The extent to which centralization has been carried in local administration is very great. The District Officers, who were once the real masters in their own right, now find their duties narrowed down to writing reports and carrying out orders of Government. The Commissioners lament that they have become mere postofficers for the transmission of these documents. But what the effect of this centralization of authority will be cannot yet, as has been justly said by Sir W. Hunter, be pronounced with certainty. His concluding remarks, however, on this head are as sagacious as they are true. "One thing is certain" he says, "the increased strength, the prompter action, and the fuller knowledge which the heads of provinces now bring to bear on the district administration, permit of local government being tried under safer conditions, because under a more vigilant control."

THE tradesmen of the European quarters of the town have good grounds of complaint against the Municipality. Just when the pleasure-seekers of Darjeeling and Simla officials and non-officials favor the metropolis with a casual visit, and when trade is naturally expected to be the briskest of the year, the Municipality will depute their iron-horses to interfere with the trade. Old Court House Street and Chowringee Road are reserved for repairs till the season is about to be in full swing, and a great deal of inconvenience and loss is the result. The Municipality should be a little more considerate if it can afford, and should finish its road-repairs as soon as the rains are over. The magnitude of the annual work has of course to be taken into consideration, but the work might be made to rise above humdrum red-tapeism and might be expedited. The Municipality may perhaps be excused for its laudable desire to show the returning Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor roads freshly repaired but public convenience has to be considered as well. In this connection inconvenience of the northern portion of the town may be also mentioned, though the Anglo-Indian Press cannot be sufficiently influenced to raise a howl about it.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more unifrom in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing ceriain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that any thing which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for as many years has attended the adminstration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such unifrom combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—14th *December 1887.*

GENERAL,—Babu Peary Mohun Bannerji, Deputy Collector, Patna, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that District, vice Deputy Collector Babu Khetter Mohun Mitter.

Babu Nadia Chand Dutt, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Khurda, Puri, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1866.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, C. S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Babu Surja Kumar Agasti, Assitant Magistrate and Collector, Rajshaye, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr W. H. H. Vincent, who has recently been appointed to be a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Dacca Division, and is posted to the District of Dacca.

Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, who has recently been appointed to be a Member of the Convenanted civil Service is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and collector in the Burdwan Division and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Midnapore.

Mr. W. C. Muder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gualundo, Furridpore, is transferred to Chittrgong, and is posted to the sudder station of that District, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Babu Bepin Behary Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kandi, Murshidabad is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th January next.

Babu Dwarka Nath Bose, Sub-Deputy collector, Julpigori, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted temporarily to Silligori, in the District of Darjiling

In supersession of the order of the 2nd instant, Babu Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is transferred to Monghyr, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Shama Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to Khulna, and is appointed to have charge of the Satkhira Sub-Division of that District.

Mr. C. P Caspersz, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Pubna, acted in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from the afternoon of the 3rd to the afternoon of the 10th November 1887.

Babu Monmotho Kumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is transferred to Birbhum, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Bhubun Mohun Raha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum, is transferred to Mymensingh and is appointed to have charge of the Netrokona Sub-Division of that District.

In supersession of the order of the 8th November 1887, Mr. Minden J. W. Anger is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to Manbhum, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. L. Hare, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for three days under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 29th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Prosonno Kumar Ghose, Officiating Munsiff of Uluberiah, in the District of Hugly, is temporarily vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Uluberiah Munsiffi.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation, tendered by Mr. J. Reuther of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Lalbagh Bench, in the District of Murshidabad.

Babu Promotho Nath Banarji, First, Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for six months under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Kally Churn Ghosal, First Munsiff of Satkhira in the District of Jessore is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Promotho Nath Bannerji, or until further orders.

Babu Shama Kanta Nag, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira, during the absence, on deputation of Babu Kally Churn Ghosal, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of third class.

Babu Tarak Nath Dutt, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the Districts of Pubna and Bogra, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kedar Nath Roy, or until further orders.

Babu Bankim Chunder Mitter, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Jessore to be ordinarily stationed at Jhenidah, during the absence on leave, of Babu Manmatha Nath Mukerji, or until further orders.

Babu Dwarka Nath Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Siligori, Darjiling, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class,

Mr. F. J. Monahan, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmahal, Sonthal Pergunahs, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Delegates who intend to proceed to Madras by the special Steamer are requested at once to communicate with Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea, Indian Association Rooms, 34, College Street, Calcutta, to secure their passage in the Steamer. No time should be lost as the Steamer starts in the morning of the 22nd December.

NOTICE.

"WANTED Applications for the Acting Sub-Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye, for 3 months on Rs. 30 a month. Applications to reach the undersigned before 31st of December 1887."

DR. L. CAMERON,
Vice-Chairman,
Rajshahye.

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2,000 acres of culturable waste land of absolute gift in perpetuity.

The above situate in the Registration district of Jalpaiguree, Rajshye division, and in the Sub-registration district of Alipore, Doars, is open to an offer. For further particulars enquire of Roy Upendra Nath Doardar Bahadoor of Alipore, Doars.

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THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1887.

THE Madras Committee beg to announce that the third Indian National Congress will be held at Madras in accordance with the resolution No. XIV adopted at the last Congress held at Calcutta in 1886. The days of meetings as already announced will be 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, December 1887. The several Standing Committees, public bodies and the Secretaries of the public meetings to be held for the appointment of delegates are requested to communicate to the undersigned, in a tabular form like the one below, the particulars regarding the delegates. As for any special arrangements which the delegates may require during their stay at Madras they may communicate to the undersigned.

Presidency.	Province, District or City.	Name in full.	By whom and when elected.	Occupation.	Remarks.

M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
Secretary,
100, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

অর্দ্ধমূল্য ! অর্দ্ধমূল্য !!

নিম্নলিখিত সুপ্রসিদ্ধ পুস্তকগুলি সাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত চৈত্র সংক্রান্তি পর্য্যন্ত অর্দ্ধমূল্যে বিক্রীত হইবে; সকল পুস্তক সমান নাই, সত্বর আবেদন করিবেন।

	পূর্ণমূল্য	ডুলভ
রুক্মিণী হরণ (নাটক)	॥০	।০
চক্ষুদান (প্রহসন)	।০	৵০
বুঝলে কিনা ? ঐ	॥০	।০
উভয় সঙ্কট। ঐ	।০	৵০
যেমন কর্ম্ম তেমনি ফল। ঐ	।৵০	৶০
লালকুঠি (উপন্যাস)	॥০	।০
লাড়ুগোপাল ঐ	।০	৵০
বণিক দুহিতা (গীতিকাব্য)	।০	৵০

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য—সমগ্র পুস্তক এক কালে গ্রহণ করিলে ডাক মাসুল লাগিবে না, নতুবা প্রতি পুস্তক আধ আনা হিসাবে ডাক মাসুল গ্রাহককে দিতে হইবে।

শ্রীরাধানাথ মিত্র।
১নং বেচারাম চট্টোপধ্যায়ের লেন,
কলিকাতা।

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.

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Cures all Blood Disorders.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
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Manager.

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